



The objective of the bulletin is to report new health events occurring outside and inside EpiSouth area that have potential implications on EpiSouth population. It does not aim to provide an exhaustive review of international alerts. Since 2006, The French public health Institute ([InVS](#)) is issuing an [online](#) epidemic intelligence bulletin (Bulletin hebdomadaire International - BHI). In order to limit duplication and to make this already verified information available to a larger audience, information relating to health events of interest for EpiSouth population are translated and integrated in the relevant e-web sections. Despite all verifications, WPF6 team would not be responsible for potential errors. The recipient is responsible for the cautious use of this information. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is liable for the use that may be made of the information contained in this report. Data maps and commentary used in this document do not imply any opinion of EpiSouth countries or its partners on the legal status of the countries and territories shown or concerning their borders.

## INDEX e-WEB n°125

- A(H5N1) Human influenza – Egypt
- A(H5N1) Avian influenza – None
- “INSIDE” Events: - West Nile virus review
- “OUTSIDE” Events: Heat-wave-wildfires - Russia

Location: Egypt	Event: A(H5N1) – Human	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 2010, Egyptian health authorities reported a human case of A(H5N1) influenza in Cairo Governorate (cf. map 1). The case is :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A 2 year-old girl.</li> <li>✓ She presented 1<sup>st</sup> symptoms on 2<sup>nd</sup> August and was admitted the same day.</li> <li>✓ She is on a stable condition,</li> <li>✓ Contacts with sick/dead poultry have been documented</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Since 2006, a total of 111 A(H5N1) influenza cases including 35 deaths have been reported by Egyptian health authorities, of which, 21 cases and 8 deaths reported 2010 .</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Egypt, the last human case was reported in July 2010 (cf. <a href="#">eWEB n°123</a>).</li> <li>• Available information does not indicate a change in the epidemiology of the virus.</li> </ul>
Location: World	Event: A(H5N1) – Epizootic	Comments
No influenza A(H5N1) epizootic reported this week		

## REPORT of NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURING INSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA (Occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

Location: EpiSouth	Event: West Nile Infection	Comments
<p>Since 2005,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epizooties were reported in Austria, France, Israel, Italy, Spain and Russia</li> <li>• Human cases were reported in, Hungary, Italy, Israel, Palestine, Romania, Russia and Czech Republic and more recently in Greece, See Map 1</li> <li>• (see <a href="#">eweb 29</a>, <a href="#">32</a> <a href="#">76</a>, <a href="#">78</a>)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The diagnosis of sporadic human symptomatic infections underlines viral circulation in the area. However, in regards to the high proportion of asymptomatic human infections the scope of this circulation cannot be determined precisely.</li> <li>• Severe forms (mainly encephalitis and meningitis) occur in less than 1% of human infections.</li> <li>• Case fatality rate of these severe infection ranges from 3 à 15%.</li> </ul>

## REPORT of NEW HEALTH EVENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE EPISOUTH AREA (Not occurring in one or several EpiSouth countries)

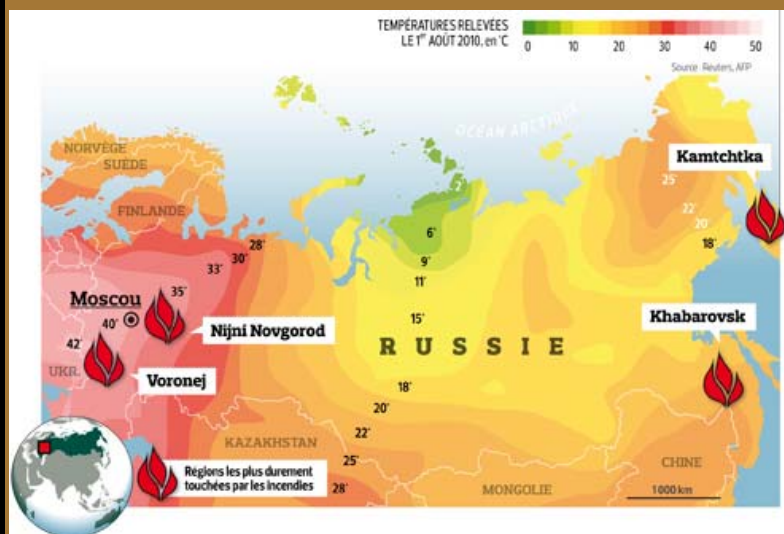
**Location**      **Russia**      **Event:**      **Heat-wave Wildfires**

### Comments

- Since the beginning of August 2010, Russia is affected by a severe heat-wave and major wildfires. Over 26 000 wildfires have been reported in 22 provinces of the Russian Federation (cf. Map 2).
- To date, specific data are scarce, but the Russian Civil Status Service has already reported a 30 to 35% increased mortality in Moscow (data for the rest of the country are not available). According to the Federal Service on Surveillance of Consumers' Rights Protection and Human Welfare (rospotrebnadzor), reported pollutants largely exceed the WHO recommended maximum allowable level :

Hazardous substances	Average Reported values for Moscow	WHO recommended maximum allowable level
Suspended solids (particles' size not available)	0.35 to 2.33 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	PM2.5µm: 0,025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> in 24h, (do not exceed 3 days per year) PM10µm : 0,05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for 24h
Nitrogen dioxide	0.06 to 0,38 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0,2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> in 1h
Carbon monoxide	4.89 to 20.27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for 15 mn, 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for 8h

**Map 2: Heat-wave and wild fires affected area 11<sup>th</sup> august 2010, Russia, ([source](#))**



- Wildfires generates significant amount of particles and pollutants (carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, organic compounds, etc.) that can have adverse health effects ranging from mild eyes and respiratory tract irritations to more serious disorders (including premature death).
- According to WHO, exposure to small particles (<2.5 µm) is the main public health threat from short-term exposures to wildfire smoke.
- Heat-waves are also know increase mortality in the at risk groups (elderly, people with chronic diseases, etc.)
- The combined effect of the heat-wave and the wildfires smokes is likely to have a significant impact on mortality and morbidity in the affected areas.
- For more information refer to WHO EURO [Wildfires and heat-wave in the Russian Federation – Public health advice](#)



**Map 1 - West Nile Fever, cases among humans & animals in Europe et Mediterranean, 2005-2010**

